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AMERICAN



BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 11, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 37.

WEEKLY



APIARY OF H. E. GALE, CHATEAUQUAY CO., QUEBEC, CANADA.
(See page 580.)

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,
R. C. Atkin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,
A. Getaz, and others.

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To promote and protect the interests of its members.

To prevent the adulteration of honey.

To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one (of the buttons) as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

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AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 BEE JOURNAL THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 11, 1902.

No. 37.

* Editorial Comments. *

Greatest Good to the Greatest Number.—Bee-keepers as a class are a progressive lot, always on the alert for any change that offers a reasonable prospect of gain. It is human nature for a bee-keeper to be interested in an improvement by which he may make more, even if some one else suffers a degree of loss by it. More commendable it is, even if not so much according to human nature, that he should be interested in an improvement likely to bring gain to bee-keepers at large; and most commendable it is to be interested in that which will be an advantage to the world at large.

Suppose a bee-keeper discovers that by making certain changes in his supers and sections he can produce honey in sections that, without making any difference in the total amount of honey sold, will make consumers prefer his honey to other honey on the market. If there is no difference made in price, he will have the advantage of a more ready sale for his product, but whatever that advantage may be it will be exactly balanced by an equal disadvantage to competing producers. If a difference in price is made, the final result will be more or less lowering of the price of competing honey. Then his competitors must make the same changes he has made, so as to bring up the price they obtain. When all is balanced there will be no gain either to bee-keepers or the public, and bee-keepers will bear the expense of changes in fixtures.

On the other hand, take such an improvement as the extractor. The public at large is the gainer by its use, for a pound of good honey can be obtained for a less price, while hundreds of bee-keepers will testify substantial gains by using the extractor.

So, in laboring for improvements and in advocating them, it will be well always to place the greater emphasis upon those improvements which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Just now there is probably no more promising field for improvement which shall be for the benefit of all—an improvement in which every bee-keeper in the land can take a part—than that of improvement of stock. Fortunately it is a field which gives promise of immediate personal reward to each bee-keeper engaged in it.

The Bee-Louse (*Braula coeca*) is an enemy of the bees that fortunately bee-keepers of this country know little about. In Europe it is considered by some a troublesome pest, while others think it not worth minding. It seems a little strange that it does not flourish in this country, having been introduced more than once on imported queens. As many as ten lice have been found on a single queen. Prof. Cook says in his Manual, that, compared with the

size of the bee, it is enormously large, hence it is no wonder that it devitalizes the bee "from which it sucks its nourishment."

Some European writers, however, assert that it does not suck its nourishment from the bee on which it dwells, but is merely a "table companion," partaking of the food that the bee takes by running down to the mouth of the bee. Prof. Benton is quoted in Cook's Manual as saying that "if hives are kept clean inside, and colonies kept supplied with young queens and kept strong, the damage done by the Braula is very slight, if anything."

Let us hope that in any case this pest may continue in its present mind and refuse to take out naturalization papers in this country.

Wax-Production.—The Australasian Bee-Keeper contains a symposium upon the production of wax, in which some of the writers think that it may be made a profitable thing to have wax the staple product, with honey a secondary matter, while a minority are of a different mind. G. Colbourne, Jr., says:

"One way to increase the production of wax is to space the frames wide and allow the bees to cap the honey well over; then, when extracting, cut the combs down level with the frames. In this way I have increased the yield of wax very much. I also find that it pays to insert a few empty frames in the extracting-super. I can not see any difference in the yield of honey from colonies so treated and those whose combs are left full thickness and all the frames full of comb. The extra amount of wax is quite an item at the end of the season."

E. J. Rien says:

"Always use bright, tin vessels if you would have a good-colored wax, and as the price varies as to color and clearness, there should be a constant aim to produce the best."

Box-Hives in Germany are in greater favor than here. Indeed, in some parts they are preferred by intelligent men who are experts in bee-keeping, and the bee-journal, which has the largest circulation of all German journals, has each month a chapter of instruction in "fixed" bee-keeping. Strictly speaking, however, the hives are mostly skeps made of straw.

Securing White Sections of Honey.—S. T. Pettit says in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*:

On page 435, American Bee Journal, under the caption "Do not leave the sections on too long," the editor tells us how to get the sections all finished; but if I had to follow the directions I should never take comb honey. This pulling the supers to pieces during the honey-flow is just awful. I pity the poor bees and their good owner. Now, if the colonies are strong my best wishes would say, "Just try my system; use the wedges, or their equivalents, and my dividers."

Last year my son and I took thousands of sections. Mine in Aylmer averaged over 100 sections to the colony, and, with but very few exceptions, the outside sections were beautifully finished. In many cases the choicest sections were right next the dividers. Brother York's editorials are generally of the very best—well chosen, well written, and

right up to date; but this one is sadly astray. I quite agree that the sections should come off soon after the white-honey-flow ceases. Here, where the honey-flow is short and sharp generally, I leave all the sections on until the close of white honey.

If a system can be used that will get the outside sections finished as soon as the center ones, certainly that is a good thing. It is not entirely clear, however, what Mr. Pettit may have in mind when he pities the poor bees on account of "pulling the supers to pieces during the honey-flow." He takes off the super just the same, and it can hardly trouble the bees that two, four, or six of the sections are taken out of the super as unfinished. It is evident, too, that his conditions are different from those of many others. He generally leaves the sections on until the close of white honey. That may do very well with him, "where the honey-flow is short and sharp," but with many it would be leaving the sections on entirely too long, for before the close of the white-honey harvest the central sections of the first supers would be sure to be darkened. So long as whiteness of sections is a desideratum, take them off as soon as the super is entirely sealed, whether it be at the close of the harvest or before it is a third over, and generally it is better not to wait for the finishing of the corner sections.

Even with Mr. Pettit's system, getting outside sections finished as soon as inside ones, sections would be badly darkened if only taken off "soon after the white-honey flow ceases," when that flow continues as long as it does in many places.

The Apiary of H. E. Gale appears on the first page. He wrote thus when forwarding the picture:

I enclose a view of my home-yard of 111 colonies, situated in Chateaufort Co., Province of Quebec.

It also gives a view of the house, my wife, two daughters, youngest son, and myself. My nephew happened to be standing so that he is entirely hidden by me, with the exception of one of his shoulders.

I run the home-yard principally for comb honey, and the out-yard for extracted honey. My oldest son has had charge of the out-yard this summer.

This has been a very poor season with me. The first part was so cold and wet that the bees did not do very well on the clover flow. The basswood yielded next to nothing, and now there is very little for them until the buckwheat blooms.

I commenced to keep bees about 20 years ago, but did not put my whole time into the business until about five years ago.

I subscribed for the American Bee Journal in 1896, and in a single issue I have found articles worth to me many times the subscription price. I recommend it to all the bee-keepers with whom I come in contact.

I have the largest bee-yard in this vicinity. I was the only contributor in this Province to the display of extracted clover and comb honey made by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, N. Y., which display won the Gold Medal, and from which I received a certificate of "Honorable Mention."

H. E. GALE.

* The Weekly Budget. *

BEES HELP AT A WEDDING.—The Chicago Tribune of Aug. 26 tells how some bees helped a bridal couple in Aurora, Ill.:

Guests at a wedding ceremony in this city to-day were put to flight by a swarm of bees. As the guests rushed out of the house laden with rice and old shoes when the couple left for their carriage the swarm of bees, which had built a nest by the walk, attacked the company and drove them into the house, while the bridal couple rode away in peace.

The bees entered the house, and the officiating clergyman was badly stung on the head and face.

Here is a suggestion for other bridal couples. Have a few bees to let loose on those who wish to "rice" and "shoe" them away. Great scheme!

Mr. F. DANZENBAKER called on us last week when passing through Chicago on his return trip from visiting some California bee-keepers. He is very enthusiastic over his hive, which he says is to be improved in its finish of the small wood parts. Mr. D. is an interesting conversationalist, and loves to dwell on the excellent qualities of his devoted wife, who passed away a few months ago.

"BEES IN COLORADO" is the title of a 48-page and cover pamphlet gotten up to boom the Denver convention. Its author is D. W. Working, the alert secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. It is beautifully illustrated, and printed on enameled paper. It is a credit to Mr. Working, and will be a great help in acquainting those outside of Colorado with the bee and honey characteristics and opportunities of that State. Price of pamphlet, 10 cents postpaid. Address, D. W. Working, Box 432, Denver, Colo.

CIGARETTES KILL A BOY.—This is the heading of an item reported to the New York World from Easton, Pa., Aug. 21, and forwarded to us by R. J. Cary, of Connecticut, one of our subscribers. It reads as follows:

Charles Zane, aged 11 years, died to-day from brain fever, superinduced by excessive cigarette smoking. He was ill ten days, and while delirious he went through the motions of holding a cigarette to his mouth and imagined he was blowing smoke from his nose.

It pays to bring boys into the world. But it doesn't pay to allow them to be killed off in that way. The "killing off," however, ought to be applied to the human hyenas that make and sell cigarettes and similar body-and-soul-destroying things. But it pays in dollars and cents, don't you know? That's the test now-a-days. What does a few thousand boys amount to if some one can make a few more dollars! And then, you know, by licensing the evils, it saves a few dollars in taxes! It's cheaper to use up boys than to pay honest taxes. And, then, it's so nice for good, Christian people to get the license (blood) money for furnishing the boys! Great exchange, that!

We know this isn't about bees, but we believe boys are worth more than bees. How about *your* boy? Are you rearing him for the cigarette or saloon to kill off? God forbid.

The Buffalo Convention Report is issued in pamphlet form, size 6x8½ inches, 80 pages and cover. Besides a full report of the proceedings of the 32d convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1901, it contains fine half-tone portraits of all the officers and directors of the Association; also the Constitution, a list of the membership up to the end of 1901, and the two latest bee-songs—"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" and "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey." We believe it is the finest ever gotten out for the Association. Of course, all members of the Association receive a copy free, but there are thousands of our readers who are not yet members, but who should have this valuable Report. Better send for a copy, if you have not yet received one. Price, postpaid, 25 cents, or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal. Better order soon, before all are gone.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Texas State Convention, Held at College Station, July 16 and 17, 1902.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, SEC.

(Continued from page 567)

SECOND DAY.

The meeting opened at 8:30 a.m., with the reception of a number of new members, after which the committee on resolutions made their report, and the following were unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Pres. J. W. Salyer for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties while in office during the year just closed.

Resolved, That, 1st, in recognition of the services of Prof. F. W. Mally in securing the experimental apiary at the College, and in view of the great services rendered by him in various ways to the bee-keepers of Texas, we tender him our warmest thanks and highest appreciation of his work; 2d, in view of the service rendered by Prof. Wilmon Newell, in the establishment and equipment of the experimental apiary, we tender him our thanks and full approval of his work, and heartily recommend him to the bee-keepers of Texas.

WHEREAS, The Hon. W. O. Murray did, at the last session of the Texas legislature, use his influence to secure an appropriation for the establishment of an experimental apiary at the A. & M. College of Texas; and

WHEREAS, The Hon. W. O. Murray did use his best efforts, and did persistently defend the interests of the bee-keeping industry in Texas; and, owing to the fact that the establishment of an apiary at A. & M. College, making possible the investigation of important problems in bee-culture, and offering to the students of the Agricultural College a course of instruction in the same, is largely due to his influence, be it

Resolved, That this body extend to the Hon. W. O. Murray its hearty and sincere thanks for the valuable services above mentioned. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to forward to the Hon. W. O. Murray a copy of these resolutions, and they be spread upon the records of the Association.

F. J. R. DAVENPORT,
W. O. VICTOR,
H. H. HYDE,
F. L. ATEN. } Committee.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL AT DENVER.

Following the adoption of these resolutions, the Association elected the following delegates to the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, which convenes in Denver, Colo., Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902: Udo Toepperwein, Louis H. Scholl, W. O. Victor and H. H. Hyde. Alternate delegates were elected as follows: L. Stachelhausen, F. L. Aten, J. B. Salyer, F. J. R. Davenport, and Mrs. C. R. West.

A motion was then made relative to having special badges prepared for the delegates to wear to Denver. It was ascertained that the secretary had already ordered association buttons, but which had not yet arrived; it was decided to have ribbon badges printed, to be used with the buttons, and this combination could be used year after year by delegates elected.

PRES. SALYER'S ADDRESS.

Pres. Salyer having arrived, he was requested to deliver his annual address. He spoke on the importance of bee-keepers getting together for organization, and of united efforts in earnestly pushing forward bee-keeping until it should occupy its due place as an important industry. Earnest organization counts for much towards success. He made a direct appeal to every bee-keeper when he said, "Organize and get together all the bee-keepers in your neighborhood."

Pres. Salyer has been interested in Farmers' Institutes, and has been impressed with their good work in making

better farmers, better cattlemen, better truck-farmers, better fruit-growers, and better men in all lines of agricultural work. He argued that the same thing could be done in the case of bee-keepers. He also called attention to the rapid progress being made by the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, and to its importance in developing this resource of the State. He also discussed at length the benefits accruing to its members, both educational and financial, through their mutual support and co-operation.

He also called the attention of the members to a clause of the Association's constitution, which clause was adopted at the previous annual meeting, which requires all annual membership dues be paid in full at or before the time of each annual meeting. Members should be prompt in sending in their dues to the secretary in time, so that all amounts can be sent to the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association at the appointed time, thus lessening the work of the secretary and preventing more or less delay each year in keeping the accounts of the Association.

Therefore an earnest request is made that all members send in their annual dues at or before the time of the annual meeting in July, which annual meeting is held in connection with the Texas Farmers' Congress.

The regular program was then resumed, and Mr. F. L. Aten spoke on

THE PRODUCTION OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

Mr. Aten remarked that the subject had been gone over so many times that he feared he could add but little. He astonished some of his listeners by making the remark that this year he had not produced any extracted honey at all, but explained matters by stating that on account of the dry season he had no honey, the crop being an absolute failure.

He then related his methods of procedure in years when a honey-flow is to be had, when he is a heavy producer of extracted honey.

He uses 10-frame hives, with plenty of super-room, sometimes tiering up four or five stories high. He uses the regular full-depth body for extracting-supers, and allows the queen to go up in these as high as she desires. As the bees fill the supers with honey she will be crowded below, or to the regular brood-chamber.

M. M. Baldrige, of Illinois, said that, as a matter of course, honey could not be produced when there was no nectar to be gathered, but he said that he believed that when honey was to be had, rousing colonies and plenty of super-room about covers the subject of producing extracted honey.

H. H. Hyde's most important requisites for the successful production of large quantities of extracted honey are: A good locality, good honey-flows, strong colonies secured by the use of prolific queens, and plenty of empty combs.

ANNUAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT.

Under the head of new business the following was given attention:

H. H. Hyde spoke on the importance of having a bee-keepers' exhibit at each annual meeting of the Association at College Station, and that premiums should be offered, so that the bee-keepers would make the best showing possible, of what the bee-keepers are doing. He also mentioned the good results that would come to the Association through this plan. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that a committee should be appointed to consist of such persons as would give careful attention to working up the matter.

Udo Toepperwein spoke relative to a bee-keepers' exhibit at the San Antonio Fair, as Pres. Brown of the Fair Association had requested that the bee-keepers make an exhibit. Pres. Brown also asked that he be advised as to the exhibits the bee-keepers would have at the Fair, and the amount of space they would require, as the Fair Association had signified their desire to do everything possible to help the development of this industry within the State.

The question of providing a suitable premium list for use at fairs was then discussed.

H. H. Hyde was appointed a committee of one to take charge of and secure exhibits and premiums at the next meeting of the Association at College Station, in 1903; he was also authorized to correspond about and solicit premiums therefor.

Mr. Toepperwein and Secretary Scholl were appointed a committee to co-operate with the management of the San Antonio Fair Association, in adopting a suitable premium list, and determining the amount of space that would be required by the bee-keepers' exhibits.

A committee, consisting of those appointed later by the executive committee, was also appointed for the purpose of securing exhibits for the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

and was given instructions to co-operate with similar committees from other sections of the Farmers' Congress.

As a standing committee to supervise and attend to any future needs of the experimental apiary, J. B. Salyer and F. L. Aten were appointed.

Prof. F. W. Mally, M. M. Baldrige, Dr. R. C. Buckner and Hon. W. O. Murray, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Association.

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

H. H. Hyde talked on this subject. Success in this is more dependent upon right conditions than in the production of extracted honey. With a good locality and fast honey-flows it is more profitable than the production of extracted honey. Here the importance of having good queens and strong, rousing colonies of bees, again comes in. Without these you will not succeed. The proper manipulation of the brood-nest in the spring is of great importance. It should be so handled as to induce the production of a great many young bees, so that at the beginning of the honey-flow the brood-combs will be filled with brood.

Shallow supers have their advantages over others, in that they produce more capped honey, and sooner than when deeper combs are used. Besides, in manipulating hives containing shallow supers, the handling of the frames individually is unnecessary, as all the handling is done by cases, or full shallow supers. Then, too, brushing off the bees is dispensed with, the shallow supers being easier to remove. The bees are smoked down, supers taken off, and jostled roughly, when only a few bees will be left upon the combs, and these will soon leave for home, freeing the combs of bees.

Mr. Hyde advocates using shallow supers with combs in shallow frames, on all hives at the beginning of the season. He allows the queen to lay in these, thus giving her more breeding space. Then, when section-supers are to be put on, he removes the shallow-frame super, and thus the bees go right ahead storing honey in the newly-put-on sections.

He also spoke in regard to having supers ready beforehand, to be immediately available when the flow comes on. Care should also be taken to have such supers, containing comb foundation, put away so they will be free from dust or dirt, as the bees are slow about entering dirty ones. Supers should not be put on until the flow is coming on, as the bees have a tendency to gnaw down much of the foundation given them if sufficient honey is not coming in. Mr. Hyde advises removing all comb honey from the hives as soon as well sealed over, and before it becomes soiled. The demand is more for comb honey in bulk, or, as formerly known, "Chunk Honey." He explained how it was produced, in shallow extracting-supers, then cut out and fitted into cans, after which extracted honey is poured over it to fill up the crevices. This packing is of much importance. If the honey is put up honestly and neatly, so that a gilt-edged article is produced, a good demand can be maintained at remunerative prices.

L. H. Scholl told the bee-men how he used the shallow extracting-super on all his hives the year around. In early spring the queen is allowed to go upstairs and use it for an increased amount of room. Then, as more or less honey comes in during the spring, before the main honey-flows, it is stored upstairs and crowds the queen down into the lower compartment; and by the time the main honey-flow comes on, the shallow super is about full. These are then raised up and the comb-honey supers inserted between them and the brood-chamber, when the bees go right ahead and fill them with a vim not shown by any treated in other ways. Thus a whole super of extracted honey is gained, besides being very essential in the spring in providing a place for the storage of all surplus, or honey not used in brood-rearing. It also prevents clogging of the brood-nest, which is likely to occur where no such room is given, and saves the honey which the bees otherwise would have had no use for, and no place to put.

He, like Mr. Stachelhausen, prefers the divisible brood-chamber hive, consisting of shallow-frame cases or supers, and these have brought the best results in every trial for several years by the side of several other kinds of hives.

The question was asked as to whether an entrance at the top of the super would be of advantage. The reply was that it would not be, as it would give too much ventilation, would interfere with the nice finishing of the combs, and that very few of the bees would make any use of such an entrance; hence it would be useless.

"Should an excluder be used on the brood-nest when the

comb-honey supers are put on?" Answer: "No, it is not found necessary."

F. J. R. Davenport related his experience in producing comb honey. He is not in favor of producing what he calls a "cap and ball" honey, *i. e.*, in shallow frames, or bulk comb honey. He wants his in sections, of which he can sell more than he can produce. He rehearsed the importance of saving every section containing foundation starters, drawn comb, and even the very small bits started in some sections, as they are the most valuable in getting the bees started when the honey-flow begins. He keeps these nicely stored away, safe from the ravages of mice, rats, moth-larvæ and dust, so that they are nice and clean when they go to the hives.

MARKETING HONEY.

M. M. Baldrige was called upon for a discussion of this subject. He uses frames seven inches deep for comb-honey production as well as for extracted. Then, instead of using pails or cans, he has manufactured for him shallow pans or trays which will hold just one comb when cut out of the frame. He also sells his extracted honey for the same price as comb honey—makes no difference in price—sells them in the same style of can regardless of kind. He said it was the bee-keepers' fault that a difference of price existed between extracted and comb honey, and the bee-keepers were foolish for ever having made any difference in price between the two. If this had not been done, extracted honey would today be selling at the uniformly higher price received for comb honey. His, of course, is a retail market, and under such conditions a uniform price for both extracted and comb honey would be satisfactory; but for a wholesale business it would not answer.

Mr. Davenport said that he wanted his honey in sections, which he packed in twelve-pound cases and sells in his home market. In regard to comb honey packed in pails and buckets, he told of the quantity shipped in from the North—adulterated goods with but a strip of comb put in each package to deceive the public. The people soon come to dislike this glucose mixture, and prefer to buy what they know to be pure honey, namely, that in the comb or in sections, which sells right beside the vile, adulterated stuff for very much higher prices. He calls all his yellow honey "Gold-Bug Honey," and all his white honey goes as "Free Silver Honey," and if he had 150 cases of it in his own town he could dispose of it in a few hours. "It knocks the 'cap and ball' honey out, every time." He related instances where comb honey, put up in cans, when opened would boil out as though it were all frying on the inside. He objects to the way in which bulk comb honey is put up by many bee-keepers, the cans being smeared with honey, dirt and dust, which certainly is anything but a good advertisement for the industry.

He believes in advertising, and advertising right; then in putting the best of goods on the market, and with a little talking they can soon be disposed of at good prices.

Prof. Newell arose to say that if there was anything by which to successfully advertise one's business, it was by one's mouth.

A motion was approved for the Association to purchase 144 copies of the Farmers' Congress Proceedings at 8½ cents per copy, this being the number allotted to each section of the Congress. Owing to the fact that the bee-keeping section was not as strong as some of the other sections, and owing to the fact that this number was not needed, the motion was amended so that the Association should take 50 copies at a price not exceeding 15 cents each. A sum was raised for payment of this number, and the Secretary instructed to mail copies to the members. [This matter has been referred to the executive committee.—SECRETARY.]

(Concluded next week.)

Our Wood Binder (or Holder) is made to take all the copies of the American Bee Journal for a year. It is sent by mail for 20 cents. Full directions accompany. The Bee Journals can be inserted as soon as they are received, and thus preserved for future reference. Upon receipt of \$1.00 for your Bee Journal subscription a full year in advance, we will mail you a Wood Binder free—if you will mention it

Queenie Jeanette is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last.

Contributed Articles.

Forming Nuclei—A Review and Comment.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

In the American Bee Journal for March 30, 1899, page 198, a questioner proposed to make a nucleus by taking a frame of brood and eggs and one of honey, and asked whether a pint or so of bees would do. I replied:

"They may protect themselves against robbers, and they will be pretty sure to rear a queen, but the chances are that the queen will be a very poor affair."

On page 370 of the same volume, Mr. Doolittle objected to my answer, and said:

"If four quarts of bees are taken from any colony of the 14 our questioner says he has, and said 14 colonies are all in the same apiary where he is forming his nuclei, as it will be reasonable to infer, said four quarts will not be enough to make a decent nucleus of those two frames, providing no precautions are taken to make that four quarts of bees stay in that hive, for all but the very youngest, fuzzy ones will go back home, and the fuzzy fellows run out in the grass and all about the outside of the hive, where they will perish."

That statement surprised me very much, and I said on page 788:

"If I should take four quarts of bees without any precaution, and put them on a frame of brood and one of honey, I think enough would remain to make a fair nucleus; but as I have not actually tried for years taking bees from a hive with a laying queen to form a nucleus, I am not positive about it."

On page 484, Aug. 3, 1899, Mr. Doolittle was still more sweeping in his statement, where he said:

"As it is stated that 'Iowa' intends to take the bees which he is to use in forming his nuclei 'from the colonies with laying queens, shaking the bees from the combs and giving them directly to said nuclei,' I would reply that under such conditions *all* the bees there were in any one colony from which they were taken would *not* be sufficient to form a decent nucleus. . . . The proposition does not even hint at any precautions being taken to keep those bees in the hive with the comb of brood and honey, and unless such precautions *are* taken, there will not remain bees enough in that hive to make a decent nucleus 24 hours later, no matter if two bushels are put in by the plan proposed; for what can not get back home again will run out of the hive and scatter over the ground, through the grass and anywhere but stay with those two combs in that hive. I know what I am talking about, for I have tried it many times, even putting them in just at dark, only to find them scattered all over everything surrounding the hive early the next morning, with scarcely a bee inside on the brood and honey."

In a nutshell, if I understand him correctly, Mr. Doolittle teaches that if bees and brood are put on a new stand, the bees having been taken from laying queens in the same apiary, they will in no case remain where put unless previously imprisoned.

It would not be a very difficult thing to ascertain from the bees themselves whether Mr. Doolittle is correct or not, and yet, being very much occupied, I never made any direct experiment in the matter until recently. August 1 I formed two nuclei by giving to each of them three frames of brood with the usual number of adhering bees, the same being taken from normal colonies in the same apiary without any precaution whatever.

I may say by way of parenthesis, that I am not in the habit of making nuclei so strong as this, because I either use queenless bees or imprison the bees in the nucleus hive for a day or more. This time, however, the bees were not queenless bees, and no precaution whatever was to be taken to make them stay, and I thought a larger number of frames of brood and bees would be more successful.

I did not look at the nuclei till three days later, when I found a plenty of bees remaining to cover well the frames of brood.

Then I thought I would try having about the conditions that had been specially mentioned. I took a nucleus hive having three compartments, the two outside compartments large enough to contain three frames each, and the middle

compartment large enough to contain one frame. In the central compartment I put a frame of brood, and in each of the other two compartments a frame of brood and one of honey, and a dummy, all bees being brushed from the combs. Then I put the hive on a pair of scales, and after taking the weight, brushed upon the combs 2½ pounds of bees, allowing the bees to distribute themselves over the combs. Then covering up all, I put the hive upon an unoccupied stand and left it to its fate. Two days later I found all three nuclei robbed out, not a drop of honey remaining. Notwithstanding that, two of the nuclei had a sufficient number of bees remaining to make satisfactory nuclei (the central and one of the outside ones), while the third nucleus was deserted. I gave some honey to each of the two nuclei, stopping the entrances for a day or so, so that robbers could not enter, and they have held their own against the robbers since.

In this case it will be seen that there were less than a pound of bees to each nucleus, much less than "four quarts," to say nothing about "two bushels," and, according to Mr. Doolittle's assertions, they ought not to have stood a ghost of a chance for existence, and yet they did exist, and that after having all their honey taken away by robbers, and to-day—15 days after the formation of the nuclei—I find plenty of bees present in each of the two nuclei.

I do not want it understood that I advise forming nuclei with bees that are not queenless without taking any precaution against desertion, but I think I have proved that in this locality, and with my bees, there will not in all cases be such wholesale exodus as Mr. Doolittle speaks of. I prefer queenless bees for forming nuclei, as such bees will "stay put" more contentedly, but within the past two years I have formed many nuclei by taking them from colonies having laying queens, and imprisoning them in the nucleus hives for a day or more by stuffing green leaves into the entrance (green grass will not answer as well). I think they are thus safer from robbers than if first imprisoned after Mr. Doolittle's plan, and it is a good deal less trouble.

But I have lately formed new colonies (not nuclei) by simply taking brood and bees from laying queens, putting them in a hive on a new stand without any precaution whatever, and so far I rather like the plan. On the 8th of the present month of August, at the Hastings apiary, I put three hives on new stands, each containing four or five frames of brood and adhering bees taken from colonies with laying queens, and put in each hive a caged queen. Yesterday, Aug. 18, I was again at that apiary, and I found each of the three new colonies well stocked with bees, a moderate force of field-workers flying, and in each hive plenty of young brood and eggs. I do not believe they staid any better for the presence of the queen, for she was a stranger to them.

I wish Mr. Doolittle would try the experiment of putting in a hive four frames of brood with adhering bees, so as to see whether they would desert in his locality.

Why Mr. Doolittle's experience should be so different from mine I do not pretend to explain. The kind of bees may have something to do with it; but I am inclined to believe that for the majority of bees and the majority of places my teaching upon the subject has been sound.

McHenry Co., Ill.

Commercial Queens—Amount of Brood in Large Hives—Age of Workers at Different Seasons, Etc.

BY F. GREINER.

In the series of articles on queen-breeding, written by Dr. Gallup, the contention is that queens reared by artificial methods are greatly inferior to those reared naturally. The Doctor cites many instances to prove his position. He has had a most exceptional experience with bought queens. I have not had such disastrous results. These things are absolutely not true with the queens I have bought. The very worst case I have had was with six very yellow queens which did not go through the winter, and one other queen which laid only "dead" eggs, or such as would not hatch. Nearly all others were prolific enough to keep the combs of a 10-frame hive well filled with brood, and attained the age of three years.

It would not be fair to condemn all queens reared from worker-larvæ because Dr. G. has had such a singular experience. He says his bought queens would not lay

enough to keep three or four frames full of brood. The average commercial queens do a great deal better. Mr. Case, treasurer of the Ontario County Bee-Keepers' Association, says the queens reared from young worker-larvæ do just as well with him as those reared naturally or under the swarming impulse. At the present time I have only three bought queens in my yard. They brought their respective colonies to a high state of populousness early in the season, and when preparations were made for swarming I formed nucleus colonies with the queens in order not to run any risk of losing them. At this writing (Aug. 7) these nuclei have again reached full normal strength, and are ready for the buckwheat harvest. These are the rules, not the exceptions. I can not understand what kind of queens Dr. Gallup must have gotten hold of. I have no ax to grind, as I do not sell queens.

In speaking of longevity of bees, Dr. G. judges and condemns certain mother-queens because he finds a certain number of dead bees scattered around the hives. I wonder whether that is the way he judges this matter, or any other matter, for that matter. If it is, I don't give much for his opinion. The only certain way to test the longevity of bees of a certain queen is by changing queens or brood with other colonies of different blood. How could the Doctor tell whether or not the dead bees lying around were from those special hives? Admitted that the bees from his properly-reared queens live 90 days, as he says, does he claim that when the time comes for them to die—and it certainly does—that they have vitality enough to go away and die far off, while the offspring from his so-called degenerated stock dies in or near the hives? If his high-blooded queens are no more prolific than those of deteriorated blood, just as many bees of high-blood stock must die as are born, the same as in the colonies of inferior blood. If they are more prolific than his high-blooded colonies, they must lose more bees each day than the others, and he ought to find more dead bees around his rousing-big colonies. This seems as plain as twice two makes four. I don't think Dr. Gallup has claimed that his high-blood bees do *not* die. If they die, where do they die? (I do not mean to say that during the working season the bees die around their hives; they don't. They die in the field, as a rule.) We must be careful in our experiments and not jump at conclusions.

Dr. Gallup resides in California. From his writing it seems his locality is favorable for bee-keeping. In such a country a colony of bees requires a great deal more room. The same number of bees would make much more of a showing there than they would in a locality like mine, with its regular, poor honey seasons. Judging from the very poor results I have chronicled for a long term of years, I began to lose faith in my own ability; but the wonderful yield I have had in a distant out-yard—with the same stock of bees, mind you—shows very plainly that a good locality is the secret of success. When honey flows the colonies appear populous; they may occupy half a dozen of 10-frame hive-bodies. There is nothing wonderful about it.

As to Dr. G.'s bees living 90 days in the working season, I am skeptical, at the least. Mr. C. P. Dadant says, on page 485, in substance, that bees hatched May 22 will all be dead Aug. 1, thus making 70 days, the greatest age of a bee at that time of the year. It is well known that the Dadants, for many years, have used very large hives, and their bees ought to live as long as anybody's. Had Mr. Dadant, in his experiment, changed his black queen for a yellow one on June 1, instead of May 1, the chances are his bees would have lived but 60 days, or less. On the other hand, Mr. D. says that bees hatched Sept. 1 will live till May. With me they live till July, *i. e.*, just a few of them. Cellar-wintering might bring about this different result; I do not know.

Thus, it will be seen that different men have different experiences, and arrive at different conclusions.

Mr. Gandy, of Nebraska, is another example of how widely experience differs. He, like Dr. Gallup, is an advocate of large hives, because, as he says, bees will occupy two combs on each side of the hive for storing pollen and honey, anyway. This would leave but 4 frames of an 8-frame hive for brood, which, of course, is not enough. Two 8-frame hives would not suffice. They ought to be 10-frames, at the least.

In my hives of 10-frame capacity, sometimes one comb on each side is thus used for pollen and honey, but very often—yes, usually—brood is found in these outside combs, although not as much as in the others. In an observation glass hive, standing by the window in my house, I can now see brood again in each outside comb, the colony occupying it having swarmed, and the young queen—an *improperly reared one*—is again doing her duty, as it seems.

In a 12-frame glass hive, in my yard, the brood reaches the outside comb on one side; there is brood in 10-frames. These are the rules with my bees here, and my colonies have probably as much brood in one hive-body as Mr. Gandy's or Dr. Gallup's in two or three. It seems, anyway, that with good honey seasons I can produce very large crops, inferior queens and small, 10-frame hives notwithstanding.

The experience of Mr. Gandy as to longevity of queens differs widely from Dr. Gallup's. Mr. Gandy's queens can not stand the strain two seasons; Dr. Gallup's queens live six years. Both of these gentlemen give their queens unlimited room. In my yards queens seldom live much over three years.

The reason why the experiences of different men differ, must lie in their peculiar location, as well as in the different management. Some men may also be keener in making correct observations. I am not able to detect a great deal of difference in different stocks of bees, or in properly or improperly reared queens.

I have often used two 10-frame hive-bodies for brood-chambers, with both properly and improperly reared queens in them. It was no uncommon occurrence to find 16 frames with brood in them; but to obtain comb honey from such colonies—that has been a complete failure unless a severe change was made at the beginning of the main honey-flow, or soon after. In good honey seasons it may not be impossible to obtain comb honey from these double-deckers.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

Rearing Long-Lived Queens—Other Matters.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

In reply to Mr. Baldwin, on page 493, I will say that last May or April (I have forgotten which) I received a queen of the long-tongued variety, cracked up to be extra, etc. Well, she turned out *entirely* worthless, not prolific, did not occupy two combs with as many eggs by one-half as she should have done, and with all the coaxing that I could do to have her rear bees enough so as to supersede her, she died the last week in June with feebleness and old age, and her bees failed to rear a queen to take her place. Now, I have no doubt she was reared from a good strain of bees, but she was reared out of season the fall before, and in an unnatural manner. It is a fact that a good strain of Italians can and do work on flowers that ordinary black bees can not reach. This fad of long tongues was gotten up by some queen-breeder in order to sell his queens, and the other breeders have taken up the cry in order to keep up with him. Long tongues, improperly or unnaturally reared, are a humbug, anyway.

The nearest right distance for frames is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center to center in the brood-chamber, instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$. I have tried them both ways.

On page 509, "One Way to Improve Stock," is a good item to read carefully.

On page 502, in the article by F. Greiner, it seems that he did not get at my true meaning about extra-large colonies producing long-lived queens. An extra-large colony manufactures a large amount of electricity, heat or vitality, while an extra-small colony is lacking in all these essentials or necessities for rearing good queens.

Mr. Greiner says we should not ignore the fact that Mr. Doolittle and others are just as successful since practicing queen-rearing according to the new methods as they were when queens were reared naturally. Now, Mr. Greiner, are you sure that is a fact, or have you jumped at that conclusion without examining the facts? I have examined the facts, and do not find your conclusions correct. Mr. Baldwin says the truth should be spoken at all times. Well, I have begun on this line, and now I shall speak right out in meeting.

Being a prominent writer on bee-keeping, I have had a great many inquiries as to whom I would recommend as the best queen-breeder, and I almost invariably recommended Mr. Doolittle. I also had queens shipped in my name for different parties, and all that reported said the queens did not turn out right. I have received private letters from queen-breeders, stating they had received queens from him, that they had paid an extra price for, and they did not turn out right, etc. I tried one queen from him myself, and she was no good. Four years ago, when so many were sending me queens to test, he sent me two for a present. I think I received them in August, and in the fall both colonies that I introduced them to had dwindled down very low in numbers

and both queens died before spring. They were probably reared the season previous, and consequently died of old age. Mr. H. Alley sent me two queens as a present the same season—they were his Adel strain—and both colonies perished out before spring.

Most people dislike finding fault with a queen-breeder to his face, and so do I, but now we are trying to get at facts. My motion is that queen-breeders, as a class, are as honest as I am, and I never had the least fear of being hung for my honesty. Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Alley both comply with all the necessary conditions but one for rearing queens, consequently their queens do fairly well the first season, but almost invariably fail the second season. There are exceptions to all general rules, I admit.

Now, gentlemen, if you can invent any plan in transferring common larvæ to the cell-cups, whereby you can attach that umbilical cord, you will then come up to Nature, otherwise your queens will lack longevity. Look this matter up thoroughly, and see what conclusion you arrive at. Don't find fault with me for coming to the conclusion that I have.

Mr. Greiner went into a trifle of ridiculousness about Gallup's long-lived queens. I wish to ask him one question: Mr. Greiner, are you aware that ridicule is not argument? Neither you nor any one else can overcome facts by ridicule.

That colony of mine that sent out the extra-large swarm which filled three standard hives with bees, was not the only one I had, it was only one out of seven, all built on the same plan. I have said before that my colonies in extra-large hives all swarmed from 1 to 10 days before those in the standard hives, and I am foolish enough to attribute it to the fact that their queens were all reared in extra-large colonies, and on the superseding plan, as the previous season they did not swarm, and I honestly thought I had made a non-swarming hive. I know that longevity of both queens and bees were above those in the standard hives.

When I started bee-keeping in this State, the bees were in 10-frame Langstroth hives, and, as I have before stated, I selected two colonies to rear queens from. I stimulated them to have them rear natural queens early. One reared 17 and the other 19 queens; all had had 20 frames, and each had 16 frames fully occupied with brood, and 2 more frames in each hive partially occupied. I managed to save every one of the 36 queens, and all turned out extra-good in every respect. They were good not only the first season, but good for four seasons.

Now, here is another thing: I do not know how many letters of inquiries I have received in regard to queens, prices of queens, etc., since commencing those articles, and I wish it distinctly understood that I never have reared queens for sale, and never expect to do so. So no one can truthfully say that I have an ax to grind, other than to benefit bee-keeping.

Orange Co., Calif.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

HASTY ON A HOP, SKIP AND JUMP.

With a hop and a skip and a jump a number of weeks have got to be gone over. (You see, I've been playing truant; but the teacher kind 'o intimated that he wouldn't whip me, and so I'm back again.) The writers in those numbers are lucky, or unlucky, just as they view things. If they deem it a favor to be reviewed, their case is sad. If they consider my reviews as a traveler considers the attentions of the custom-house officer, let them chuckle that their baggage has slipped through untouched.

A PIPING QUEEN.

We might guess that a queen piping up and down the hive would stop laying; but it is better than a guess to have so careful an observer as Doolittle tell us such is the fact. And a being-introduced queen, as long as she pipes, is not safe from attack. Page 423.

A SWARM-PROMOTER.

So Mr. Davenport "prevented" a considerable number of colonies from swarming by putting all brood above an

excluder—and every one swarmed. To my mind that ought to be expected. It *looks* just as if a lot of queen-cells, where the queen can not get at them, would be an almost sure swarm-promoter. Page 397.

HINTS ON BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Bisulphide of carbon, as described to us by Prof. Cook, on page 390, is not the stuff some previous writers caused us to think that it was. *Don't* pour it upon your food, or your clothes, or your person. I may add, from the book of my own foolishness, don't pour a lot of it into a well, thinking to sweeten up its ill-smelling water.

THE LITERARY FIGHTER.

The picture of the home and apiary of Thaddeus Smith (page 417) has a melancholy interest now that he has passed over to the other shore. His antagonism to one of our most cherished ideas—well, we are glad now that on our part the antagonism was no sharper than it was. A twinge of *something* (can it be regret?) comes when I remember that he *thought* I was a little too severe. Paul indeed said, "So fight I, not as one that beateth the air;" but we must also be able to say, "So fight I, not as one that smiteth his fellow servants."

THAT PAPER HONEY-HOUSE.

Apparently F. L. Thompson's paper honey-house has to be tried—and condemned, and accepted and laughed at, and praised, and be put through all the chequered experiences common to novelties. For some locations and uses I incline to think well of it. Light it by having one or more sections of the sides made of muslin—double, with air-spaces between, if a specially warm shanty is desired. So much easier to keep it bee-tight than a board shanty, is one prime good point. Still, if you trust honey in it at an out-apiary it will get punched, and the bees will carry all away in your absence. Page 428.

HONEY OF CIVILIZED AND NATIVE BEES IN BRAZIL.

Honey of the civilized bee to eat, and honey of a little native bee to make medicine of, is the way they fix things in Brazil, it seems. Said little native is kept to some extent. We get to thinking that quality in honey all comes from the flower; but in Brazil, where they have a dozen or more species of nectar-storing insects, the influence of the gatherer is too plain to be ignored. The honey is good, bad, or indifferent, according to the little paws and pipes it has come through. Page 438.

THE GASOLINE CAN FOR WORMS.

One of the very best little inventions of recent years—is the way I incline to put it. And all about what, sure? Why, Miss Emma Wilson's oil-can full of gasoline for worms. We (at least I) have been inspecting combs for years; have been picking out, or smashing in, or cutting away, as the case might be. Slow, disgusting, unsatisfactory work, and very apt to leave many of the larvæ alive, even when we had killed 'em our prettiest. The gasoline slaughter-machine promises to make clean work where it goes, and to go much more rapidly than fingers and forks. Page 437.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON TO PREVENT GRANULATION.

Yes, Mr. Davenport, find out, for it is an important thing, whether treating honey to bisulphide of carbon vapor does actually prevent granulation in the combs, or whether the one case you experienced was fortuitous. Seems to me we *have* had complaints that the vapor damaged flavor. Or is my memory at fault? Must not expect to transform the character of a thing without at least the possibility of transforming the taste also.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Perhaps a Scarcity of Bees.

1. I had black bees in a box-hive, and drove them into an 8-frame dovetail hive. Then I waited until the bees hatched, when I put them, with their old combs, in the dovetail hive, and gave them eggs and hatching brood from a golden queen. They reared a queen from the first brood hatched, but since then $\frac{3}{4}$ of it has died in the larvæ state. There is no odor or ropiness, it just dies and dries up. The brood that is sealed hatches all right.

2. I reared 2 golden queens, and made nuclei; one shows dead brood, and the other one does not. There are very few bees here, and no disease anywhere around. I used new hives, and full sheets of foundation, bought queens and made the nuclei. My old bees are all sound. Now, what is the cause? and what shall I do? PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—It looks a good deal like nothing more than a scarcity of bees. If there are not enough bees to care fully for all the brood, the sealed brood will continue all right, but some of the young brood will be starved. If my guess is right there is nothing to be done now, as by this time no more brood will be dying.

Is It Foul Brood?

I would like information in regard to disease that has attacked some of my colonies. Last summer I noticed a weak colony that had lots of brood that died before it matured. This dead brood was brown in color, but did not smell badly, neither did it adhere to a toothpick if stuck into it. The colony was rather weak in the spring, and had to be fed, but it cast a swarm late in the season. This young swarm acted in the same way, only there was not much dead brood, but it did not store any honey, and finally swarmed. I put them back several times, but they would not stay, so I put them with another colony. I do not know whether the colony I have described before is the one I united those bees with or not. I know it was a weak colony when I took it from winter quarters, and I fed it partly-filled sections of honey on top in a super, and put a blanket over them; but we had a very cold spring and I believe the brood got chilled.

Please let me know what you think of it, and how to find out whether it is foul brood or not. MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—In a matter of so much importance one cannot be too active in taking precautions, and a wise thing would be to send in a tin box a sample to Dr. Wm. Howard, Fort Worth, Tex., with a fee of \$2, and then you can know something definite.

Italianizing—Preventing Swarming—Uniting Nuclei.

Being desirous of Italianizing my apiary, and not feeling myself equal to rearing queens, nor wishing to purchase all I need, I concluded to try a plan which I have not seen described, but would like to have your approval or opinion as to its practicability.

To try my plan I took several colonies of black bees, that failed to give any surplus this season, and removed their queens. Then I took out all the combs containing brood or eggs and exchanged them for a frame of brood from a colony of Italians.

1. As they have no queen, and only Italian eggs, will they not rear an Italian queen?

2. If so, how will she be fertilized, as all the drones were killed off more than a month ago? Are there likely to be drones flying from other apiaries?

3. If more than one queen is reared by each colony, to which I have given brood or eggs, how can I preserve them from being killed? I would use them on other colonies of blacks.

4. How can I tell when to take measures to prevent a colony from swarming?

5. If nuclei are formed in the spring, and some of them do not build up to more than 3 or 4 frames, what do you advise doing with them? Unite, or carry over the winter by feeding. MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—1. You will not be able to tell any difference between the queens reared from Italian brood in the way you mention, and those reared by Italian bees.

2. I suspect you're fooled as to all the drones being killed off in your apiary; but if they are, there is little doubt that neighboring apiaries will supply them.

3. Only one queen will likely be reared in each, unless the colony is strong enough to think of swarming, for the first queen that emerges will kill all her royal sisters in their cradles. If you want to get more than one queen from each, take away the cells nine days from the time the brood was given, and give to nuclei.

4. By looking in the colony to see when queen-cells are first started.

5. Either dynamite or gunpowder would be a good thing to blow up any nucleus started in spring that failed to build up by winter, unless it was started too weak to have any chance, and then the bee-keeper needs—to be told to unite the weaklings, unless he is anxious to save the queens, in which case he may feed up and try to keep them over separately.

Sweet Clover—Foul Brood.

1. If I sow sweet clover in the spring of 1903 it will not bloom until 1904. The following winter it will die, and if it does not bloom until the second season of its life, how will it produce any bloom in 1905?

2. Would $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of sweet clover do much good for 25 colonies.

3. How long will a colony of bees live after they take the disease called foul brood?

4. Will they ever appear to get better?

5. Will they ever swarm?

6. Will they ever work in the supers? If so, would the honey be wholesome to eat?

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know of any possible way by which you can have bloom in 1905 from sweet clover plants that started from the seed in the spring of 1903. If you want bloom in 1905, the plants must begin their growth in 1904.

2. Yes, indeed.

3. There is no definite rule about it; they may be finished up within a year, and they may live several years.

4. Yes, if the disease is not very bad it may appear to be almost gone in a big yield of honey, but it's only fooling; it will be faithful about coming back again.

5. Yes, sometimes.

6. Yes, and the honey is not injurious to the human stomach, although death to a healthy colony of bees.

One Colony Joining a Neighbor Colony.

I may be taking up your time with something that other bee-keepers know all about, but the incident is entirely new to me.

I have a few colonies of bees, all numbered; the other morning my little boy came running to me with, "Papa, No. 5 is robbing No. 4." I found, when I got there, that there was no robbing going on, but a solid line of bees as wide as two fingers going from No. 5 into No. 4. These two hives stand on a platform holding 5 hives; they are about 4 feet apart. The bees in No. 4 made no objection whatever, and as long as they were satisfied I was, so I stood and watched them migrate until a fair-sized swarm had passed into No. 4. No. 4 was a small colony that I had made about 4 weeks before, and was not very strong, but had a nice lot of capped brood ready to hatch. There has been perfect harmony in No. 4 since the addition, and they are working nicely.

I have handled bees quite a number of years, and have read the most of the bee-books, but I don't remember ever having seen a like incident recorded. ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—You do not say anything about the condition of No. 5. If No. 5 was in good condition, having a laying queen, the case is one perhaps unlike any previously reported. But if No. 5 was queenless, it is not such an

unusual case, except that it is very unusual for bees to pass over so much space as four feet. Even if the hives are four feet from center to center, they passed over a pretty long journey to be made on foot.

Virgin Queen.

1. How soon can a virgin queen's wing be clipped after she leaves the cell?
2. How soon will she commence to lay?
3. Will she mate if her wings are clipped as soon as she leaves?
4. How often do they mate?
5. How would it work to put the entrance-guards on during the swarming season, and not allow the queen to go with the swarm at all?
6. Are the queens mated that are sent out? Is it safe to clip their wings as soon as they are received?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. A queen should not be clipped till she begins to lay.

2. She will lay at the age of ten days, sometimes sooner and sometimes later than that.

3. No.

4. Once.

5. It works all right if you take the proper care afterward. It will not do to leave the entrance-guard on permanently. The old queen must be allowed to take her wedding-flight.

6. Yes, unless it were specially stipulated otherwise, no queen-rearer would send out a queen that had not already commenced to lay, at least no honest one would. It is safe to clip the wing of any queen that has begun to lay.

Prevention of Swarming.

On page 499, under the heading "Prevention of Swarming," you say that you never knew of a colony of bees, after they had reared a queen and she had commenced to lay, to swarm that season. Now, if I understand the meaning of that item, I have had just such an experience this season. About May 20 I made a nucleus for 2 frames of brood, and all adhering bees, from a strong colony; they reared a queen, and in about 10 days after starting the nucleus I gave them 2 more frames of brood, but no bees, and in due time the queen commenced to lay, and, as soon as she got to laying well, I commenced to spread the brood until she had an 8-frame hive full, and they increased very fast. I gave them a super (shallow one) of drawn extracting-combs, and on August 5 they cast as fine a swarm as I have had this season; they stored a little honey in the combs, on top, but not to amount to much. They were given full combs all the time to work on, so they did not have to draw out any. The queen is from good Italian stock, but is mated with a black drone. I think this covers the case. If I am mistaken please let me know.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—Referring to page 499, I find I am quoted as saying that one way to prevent swarming was to get the bees to rear a queen about swarming-time, and when a colony has itself reared a young queen (of course about swarming-time, as before mentioned), I never knew or heard of such a colony swarming till next year. The case you mentioned does not come within the requirements I have given. The queen was reared in a *nucleus*, not in a colony, and then with some aid it grew to a colony. It is possible there may be an exception to the rule given, but it was given by a man of no less experience than the lamented C. J. H. Gravenhorst; but you will notice that the young queen must be reared in a *full colony* about swarming-time.

A Failing Queen—Queens in the Malls.

1. July 10 I had a very strong colony to swarm, and in due time the young queen was mated, and she laid only a very small patch of eggs in 3 combs, and she has not, or will not, lay another egg. All the brood has hatched, and not a sign of an egg is to be seen in the combs. The queen is very small. Why is it that this queen will not lay any more? Do you think she will lay in the future?

2. I have some queens that are 3 years old. Would you remove them and introduce young queens? These old queens are extra-good stock.

3. Do you know of any queen-breeder who can rear

queens fully equal to natural-swarming queens? If you know of such a breeder, name him; I want to buy such queens. The queens that I buy are worth about as much as a one-cent postage stamp, and it cancelled.

4. Do you know that the American Bee Journal is the best paper published? WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know why she should fail in such a sudden manner, but there is probably no hope that she will ever be good for anything.

2. A queen is never old enough to kill so long as she is doing exceptionally good work.

3. I suppose a number of them can, but it would hardly be the right kind of advertising to give their names here. It is possible, however, that no queen that reached you is as good as when mailed. The handling of mail pouches is worse in some places than others, as when a pouch is thrown from a mail-car when the train is going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and all queens received by you through the mails may have an unusually rough experience.

4. Well, now—that is—you see, if I should say yes, the editor would have to get a new hat of a larger size; if I should say no, he'd get mad and hire some other fellow to answer these questions, and then I'd lose a lot of fun. I don't quite like to say I don't know, so I'll say I'm keeping it a secret.

Fastening Bees in Hives in Winter.

Do you think it is advisable to fasten bees in with wire-screen in winter, to keep mice out? I did that last winter but my bees were very uneasy. I carried them out-of-doors several days but that would only content them for a short time; they would come out and fill the entrance. They seem to be doing very well this summer. Of course our text-book tells us we must have our cellar mice-proof, but as we cannot all be so fortunate I would like to have some advice.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—It's all right to keep mice out with wire-screen, but all wrong to keep bees in. Use heavy wire-cloth with three meshes to the inch, and the mice will be kept out without fastening the bees in.

Dragging Out Young Bees.

I found your answer to my question, on page 473, regarding the whole destruction of "young bees" (I note your destruction to my term "brood"), and was disappointed that you could not explain it. At the time I wrote I forgot to say that not only were the young bees driven from the hive, but in many cases their wings were cut off, not a vestige of a wing to be seen, but in cases where there were wings there was no tremulous motion as you describe indicating paralysis. It could not have been from poisoning or there would have been old bees crawling about as well. It seems strange that you have never met with nor heard of such a case in your experience.

The colony I wrote you of, to which I gave an Italian queen, now has young Italians in the field, and yet occasionally I see a grown bee come out dragging with it a kicking, struggling Italian youngster, and either flies away with it or drops it near by.

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWER.—I am sorry to say that I can do nothing more than to confess ignorance, and will be glad to yield the floor to any one who can help out. The mutilated wings suggest the work of wax-worms, but on page 473 you say "all are perfectly free from moths," and paralysis and poisoning are now ruled out. Can any one of the numerous American Bee Journal family give any hint as to the trouble of our good friend?

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

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Prospect for a Good Fall Flow.

We had a very wet spring, but through June and the first half of July the bees stored steadily.

My 19 colonies, spring count, increased to 32 by natural swarming, and have stored almost 1000 finished sections to date.

A week ago it was dry and hot here, the bees had been out of a job for nearly a month, and corn and hay were drying up, but it has rained almost every day this week, and the prospect for a good fall flow of nectar is promising.

W. H. MEANS.

Greenwood Co., Kan., Aug. 23.

Buckwheat Harvest at Hand.

Our honey harvest has arrived. Field after field of buckwheat is white with bloom, with acres still to come in bloom. My bees are doing splendidly, are storing in the supers very fast, and I have the second super on almost all of my colonies. I think the honey-flow will continue for about three weeks yet, as the farmers were kept back on account of the wet weather, some sowing as late as the first of August—something I never knew of their doing before. As it takes from five to six weeks to bloom, our honey harvest should continue well into September.

J. A. MCGOWAN.

Butler Co., Pa., Aug. 22.

Honey Crop Will be Short.

We had 4 colonies of bees, spring count, and increased to 12 by the first of July. A prime, or first swarm, that issued June 13, cast a swarm Aug. 16. They clustered about one hour, and then left for the woods. I was not at home at the time, and was not thinking about swarms at this time of the year, so I was not prepared. It was the first swarm I ever lost in any way.

The crop of surplus honey will be short on account of the wet weather. There was plenty of white clover, but the bees did not work on it very much.

GEOFFREY A. HUNT.

Tipton Co., Ind., Aug. 25.

Beating Nature at Queen-Rearing.

Prepare the colony by removing the queen and all unsealed brood. In four or five hours give them cell-cups primed with royal jelly, and supply with larva not over three days old, and feed abundantly from four to five days. By so doing you will have long-lived queens and workers. In my 23 years' experience I have watched the nature of bees. I find in a colony left to Nature's way, colony No. 1 swarmed with 3 capped queen-cells and 5 unsealed cells. Colony No. 2 swarmed without having started any queen-cells. Colony No. 3 swarmed with 2 sealed queen-cells, and 5 unsealed cells, and 2 unsealed cells started on drone-brood. Why should Nature make a mistake by starting queen-cells on drone-larvae?

Lee Co., Ill.

ARTHUR STANLEY.

Bees Did Well—Bee-Martins.

My bees have done well for this bad season, and are still at work. I had two prime swarms last Saturday, and two on Monday.

I wonder if I am a member of the American Bee-Keepers' Association? I sent Mr. Secor my dollar, but do not know for sure whether I was black-balled or not.

I want to tell you something about the bee-martin, that may be new to a great many bee-keepers. They are rightly named bee-martin—king-bird may be something else. The bee-martin will locate on a dead limb of a tree, on a high post, or on the comb of the house, near the bee-yard, and if you will watch him

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book Business Dairying & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

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GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

very closely you will notice that he acts very much like a dog in fly-time, snapping at flies above his nose and head. The martins attract bees to them similar to the way the dog draws flies. How? Well, I will tell you:

When God made man he provided for him—see? And when he made the martin he placed a nice, little, saffron-colored flower in the center of his head, and covered it over with a few long feathers, hinged to the scalp, that can be raised or parted. This pretty flower is seen by the bees a long way off, and when close enough almost to alight on the flower the bird throws up his head, makes a few quick snaps, and all is over—and the trap set for the next victim. These birds used to eat thousands of bees, no doubt, in by-gone days, but in late years they have all been chased away by the English sparrow.

Now, I suppose Prof. Cook and others will laugh at this as a poor joke. To all such I say, shoot one and examine his head closely. Peoria Co., Ill., Aug. 28. W. P. TURNER.

[It would be very easy to find out as to your membership, Mr. Turner, by writing to the General Manager, Mr. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa. He is the only man that can give you a definite answer.—EDITOR.]

Storing After Aug. 10—Kaffir Corn.

On page 556, J. A. Watkins wants to know if it is not a fact that bees do not gather any honey after Aug. 10, in any part of the country, and the Editor wishes some one to answer. Two years ago I did not get any surplus honey at all until after that date, and had one colony that gave me 96 sections of nice comb honey, another 72 one-pound sections, and several that filled two supers of 24 sections each; and they gathered honey until the first heavy frost, about Oct. 10.

We are right in the midst of the honey-flow—heartsease, goldenrod, sunflower, and various plants are in full bloom, with plenty of moisture to date. If the frost holds off I expect some of my colonies to equal those of two years ago.

If you want something to yield pollen in the fall, just sow two or three acres of Kaffir corn about June 1 to 10; the white variety is preferable, as it has larger heads, and, when it begins to head out, you will think your bees have all left their hives, by the hum they make in that field of Kaffir corn. It will pay you in feed, too, if you have horses, cattle or sheep to feed.

The American Bee Journal is all right, and no bee-keeper should be without it.

J. M. LINSOTT.
Gage Co., Nebr., Aug. 28.

A Comment on Queen-Rearing.

I note what has been said about artificially-reared queens, and queens reared under the swarming impulse. Dr. Gallup claiming the latter to be much superior to the former, while Mr. Alley claims superiority for the artificially-reared queens. Dr. Gallup's articles contain much which I heartily endorse. Mr. Alley, backed by 40 or more years experience, likewise is correct, and I have every reason to believe that if these two gentlemen were to spend a season in the same apiary rearing queens, their views on queen-rearing would harmonize.

Of late years I have come to the conclusion that there are three factors which must be present in rearing good queens, viz.: To have the cells started with the proper-sized larvae; an abundance of royal jelly; and, last but not least, to have the cells reared and hatched in the proper temperature. These are the three essential elements to rearing good queens; should either one be absent, poor queens will be the result.

Great care must be taken in handling cells until maturity; not that shaking the cells will break the young queen's neck—the injury is not caused by the sudden jerk exactly, but it has the effect of shaking the embryo into the cap of the cell, and there it will simply starve, no difference how abundant the supply of jelly has been.

I have noticed that in cell-building a larva will drop down out of the jelly; the bees, in

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their efforts to get it back, will keep on drawing out the cell, until sometimes it is twice the natural size; such a cell will never hatch. Whenever I handle cells, and if by accident I should jar them so that I think any of the larvæ have dropped in the caps of the cells, I simply reverse the stick of cells and gently shake the larvæ down into the jelly again. At one time I thought it quite necessary to shake all cells to get the bees off, and when doing so I always reversed the stick and shook back what larvæ might have dropped out of the jelly; and I never had any trouble in the cells hatching.

It is now quite evident to me that there are many poor queens due solely to the fact that they do not get all the benefit of the jelly placed in the cells for them.

The above is simply one inkling of the many, showing why sometimes poor queens result from what appears to be a nice batch of cells.

The subject is altogether to inexhaustible to be thoroughly discussed in one or two issues of a bee-paper.

Erie Co., Ohio.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Bees Have to Loaf.

It has been a backward season here. I had to feed my bees in June to keep them from starving. We have not had a pound of surplus honey this season. It looks as if we might get a little surplus from the heartsease, as the bees have just commenced to work on it. It rains every other day, so they have to loaf, like the farmers.

Scott Co., Iowa, Aug. 27.

Late White Clover—Moving Bees.

White clover has bloomed later this year than ever was known in this locality; however, but little honey was obtained from it. The prospects are, that there will be a heavy bloom next year.

Bees have done moderately well here all the season through, but have swarmed entirely too much—just enough honey to keep brood-rearing under good headway, and to keep the bees swarming. The hives are full below, and but little surplus has been obtained, owing to so much swarming.

Next week is our State Fair—Aug. 29 to Sept. 5—to be held at Lincoln. Superintendent Whitcomb is expecting a big show this year in the Apiary Department. Some very handsome premiums are offered by the managers.

Last spring we moved our entire apiary two miles nearer town. Moving in March, the weather was rather cool, but the roads were smooth. The hives were all still packed with their winter packing. The entrances were closed, and then the hives were set in a wagon, one on top of the other, and all were moved in safety to their new location without the breaking of a single comb, or losing a colony. They were moved so carefully that the bees did not seem a bit restless, or hardly notice their removal.

J. M. YOUNG.

Cass Co., Nebr., Aug. 27.

Results of the White Honey Season.

The story is told, the tale is ended, for the season, so far as the white honey crop is concerned. The season has been a most peculiar and unnatural one. The bees broke all known rules in regard to swarming, and almost everything else, for that matter. The season was a cold one, but it kept me warm the most of the time to handle them; in fact, they got the upper hand and were boss for awhile. But by putting in from 16 to 24 hours a day I soon got on top, and kept there.

The crop was light, but I got enough to buy food and clothes for another year, and will also be able to lay up a few hundred dollars for the long, rainy days that may come some time. So things might have been worse than they were.

Fall flowers have been in bloom for some time, and the bees appear to be doing a good business, but I have examined a number of hives and find they are barely making a living.

I have just finished delivering 7000 pounds of

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS!



We have a strain of bees bred specially for honey-gathering and longevity. We feel confident of giving satisfaction.

PRICES:

for the remainder of this season:

1 Untested Queen	\$.60
1 Tested Queen80
1 Select Tested Queen	1.00
1 Breeding Queen	1.50
1-Comb Nucleus, no queen	1.00

J. L. STRONG,

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This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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honey in a city 20 miles distant; it was hauled by team over rough roads, but not a comb was broken.

What has been said about queen-rearing lately is interesting, to say the least. I have just read, and had a hearty laugh over, Editor York's comments on the Wisconsin ex-bachelor who imported a "queen" of superior stock!

But now, when some of the highest living authorities disagree point-blank on the best methods of rearing queens, what are we common bee-keepers to do? We have to rear our own, for, according to Dr. Gallup, what we can buy are worthless. I hope Mr. Alley will give us his latest method. What he has said so far has kind of jarred me. Editor E. R. Root takes the matter coolly and calmly, and points out that somewhat different methods may be best according to conditions, but he does not devote much space to this matter, for he seems to have his hands full defending Mr. Gandy's recent assertions.

Well, I must quit and go to cutting grass and weeds around the hives again. I kept the entrances clear during the flow, but lately the bees in many of the hives have to crawl up the front and climb on the cover before they can fly away. It has been a great year for grass and weeds to grow.

C. DAVENPORT.

Southern Minn., Aug. 25.

Short Crop Expected.

After the heat and drouth of last summer I prepared 30 colonies of bees for winter on the summer stands. Twenty-nine of them wintered nicely, but 3 of them dwindled away, the spring being so cold and backward, as has been described in so many of the reports.

I fed the bees until fruit-bloom, and from that time on they were able to make a living. We had considerable rain and very cool weather, but they began swarming the last of May; it kept raining, and they kept swarming; sometimes two or three swarms would go together, and I would hive them, and they would go to work as though there was only one.

There was basswood and white clover in abundance, but it rained so much that the white honey crop here is rather short. My honey crop is still an unknown quantity; the late honey is just coming; the bees are working nicely, but it rains very often. The honey season is short here, and very late this year. We are afraid of being overtaken by the frost.

MRS. PAUL BARRETTE.

Crawford Co., Wis., Aug. 20.

Long-Lived Queens.

I have succeeded in getting more honey and of better quality than any of my neighbors, and it is the rearing of bee-books and bee-papers that has enabled me to do so.

Since reading Dr. Gallup's articles on "How to Rear Long-Lived Queens," I had a chance to examine 25 queen-cells the bees built after the queen was removed, and I found little threads running from the abdomen of every queen and fastened to the side and base of the cells.

I have some queens going on their fourth year, and, so far as I can tell, they do not show any signs of failing yet. They were reared by the Doolittle plan. A queen that is poor any way is not allowed to live in my apiary, because poor queens make poor colonies, which are unprofitable.

CHESLEY PRESSWOOD.

Bradley Co., Tenn., Aug. 25.

Getting a Bee-Tree.

I will give you a description of an adventure I had out of town the other evening, when we went to get a bee-tree, which we brought all right. We cut the tree down, plugged the hole where the bees went in and out, sawed off the lower end as well as the top, and brought home the chunk with the bees. It was about 4 feet long, with a cavity about 12 inches in diameter, and 2 feet 6 inches long. We sawed the lower end as close to the comb as we could without harming the comb. The bees were very well

marked Italians, and we had no trouble with them coming out; they clustered up in the top of the cavity, and stayed there. The man who found them has had blood in his eye ever since, and has been out on a still hunt for the man who reported the matter to the village editor, and he says he will turn the bees loose on him when he finds him (but that will not scare me any). The bees are doing well, and I think I will buy them before he finds his man, and then I will give him the laugh.

I am very glad I had the honor of superintending the getting of the bees, and I think I will transfer them in a week or two. I was very glad Editor C. R. McHenry, of our local paper, took as deep an interest in the affair as he did, for, by his writing the article, of which I send you a copy, he has caused the people to take more interest in bees and honey. I am positive that it has helped the cause a great deal. CHAS. MARTIN.

Ramsey Co., Minn., Aug. 26.

[The item referred to was quite well written—and all right for a local newspaper, but hardly of sufficient interest to our readers to copy in these columns. But thank you for sending it, Mr. Martin.—EDITOR.]

Wet and Cool Weather.

I have been exceedingly busy this season looking after 100 colonies, spring count, and doing carpenter work. I get the money from the latter, and the experience from the former.

It has been extremely wet and pretty cool. We had a good honey-flow for about a week the first part of July, but the bees have been getting only enough to keep up brood-rearing since. We still hope for winter stores, but may not get them.

I have been rearing queens since 1891, and never had as poor luck; I could not induce good work in upper stories, after having fed for weeks. I can get larger cells, and I think better queens, by using queenless bees. I have been a close observer, and have seen a good many things that look strange—drones with white heads, drone head, thorax and wings with *worker bodies and stingers*. Had a lot of the latter caught to send in last fall, but did not. I have studied the tent-mating problem for over 10 years, but have not tried it yet; I may some time.

I had expected to go to Denver, but the honey will not pay the bill.

I will try to give a full report later, if I can find the time. I dehorn cattle during the winter, taking the horns from 2657 last season, and one season from 3056. It is surer pay than bee-keeping, but harder work.

THEO. S. HURLEY.

Tama Co., Iowa, Aug. 25.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold the annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6, 1902, at 10 a.m. Business of interest to all bee-keepers will be presented. All are invited. J. B. FAGG, Sec.

CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.—Our customers and friends will kindly remember that beginning with July 1, for three months we close our office and bee-supply store at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This is our usual custom. Nearly all other firms here begin the Saturday afternoon closing with May 1st, but we keep open two months later on account of the local bee-keepers who find it more convenient to call Saturday afternoons for bee-supplies.



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HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Some comb honey produced in 1902 is now on sale. Fancy brings 15c; anything off in appearance or quality sells at 13@14c for white; amber grades, 2 and 3 cents per pound less. Extracted is selling at 6@7c for white; light amber, 5@6c; dark, 5@5½c. There is a fair demand for all grades and kinds. Beeswax steady at 30c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—The demand for comb honey is good. The receipts are not large. We quote fancy white comb, 14c; No. 1, white, 13@13½c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6c; amber, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The demand for comb honey at present is very good; all shipments are sold quick at 15@16c for No. 1 and fancy. We advise shipping while demand is good and before the western carloads are here. In three weeks from now carloads will arrive, then demand is satisfied, sales harder to make, and prices demoralized. Extracted honey is selling as fast as it arrives, at the following prices: Amber and Southern in barrels, at 5@6½c, according to the quality. White clover, 7½@8c. Beeswax is scarce at 30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The demand for honey is improving with the unusual cool weather, the summer resorters returning home hungry. We quote: Extra white comb, 15@16c; medium, 14@15c. No other grades coming yet. We want to caution shippers against shipping by express, as it arrives almost invariably broken. Express companies are stamping the cases "Received at owner's risk," which seems to cause their employees to "play ball" with it. Freight handlers are slower, more careful, and less broken, and much cheaper. We advise sending by freight only. H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—New crop comb honey from New York and Pennsylvania is beginning to arrive in limited quantities. There is a good demand for fancy white at 14c, and No. 1 at 13c, and exceptionally fine lots will possibly bring a little more. Lower grades quiet at from 10@12c. As to extracted honey, fancy grades are in good demand at from 6@6½c for white, and 5@5½c for light amber. Southern in barrels and half-barrels quiet at from 47¢@60¢ per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax dull at from 27@28c. HILDRETH & SORLEKH.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—New comb honey is not coming in so plentiful, so far. Whatever has come in, and is fancy water-white, has brought a good price, and sold to stores at from 15@16c. Honey kept over from last year, fancy sells for 14c. The market for extracted is more lively and brings: Amber, from 5@5½c; alfalfa water-white, from 6@6½c; white clover, from 7@7½c. Beeswax, 28c. C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—White comb, 13@14c; amber, 10@12c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5½@5¾c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4½@—c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Not much offering or arriving of any sort. While the market is firm throughout, current values are being better sustained on comb than on extracted, for the reason that the latter has to depend to some extent on outside demand. All the comb honey offering will be required locally. The shipment of comb honey has never proven satisfactory, and the production is in consequence restricted to small compass.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

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